

engineering the codon-optimized nucleotide sequence such that:

the codon-optimized nucleotide sequence comprises at least one polyadenylation sequence selected from the group consisting of AATAAA, AATAAT, AACCAA, ATATAA, AATCAA, ATACTA, ATAAAA, ATGAAA, AAGCAT, ATTAAT, ATACAT, AAAATA, ATTAAA, AATTAA, AATACA, and CATAAA, present in the same number and in the same location as in the nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide that is native in the organism other than a maize plant,

the codon-optimized nucleotide sequence does not comprise any polyadenylation sequence selected from the group consisting of AATAAT, AACCAA, ATATAA, ATACTA, ATAAAA, ATGAAA, AAGCAT, ATTAAT, ATACAT, AAAATA, ATTAAA, AATTAA, AATACA, and CATAAA in a different number or location than in the nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide that is native in the organism other than a maize plant, and

the codon-optimized nucleotide sequence does not comprise a polyadenylation sequence selected from the group consisting of ATATAT, TTGTTT,

TTTTGT, TGTTTT, TATAIA, TATTTT, TTTTTT, ATTTTT, TTATTT, TTTATT, TAAATA, ATTTAT, TATATT, TTTTAT, ATATTT, TATTAT, TGTTTG, TTATAT, TGTAAT, AAATAA, AATTTT, TTTTAA, TAATTT, TTAATT, AAATTT, TTTGTT, ATTATT, ATTTTA, TTTAAT, and TTTTAA; and

constructing the synthetic polynucleotide.

21. The method according to claim **20**, wherein constructing the synthetic polynucleotide comprises concatenation of smaller oligonucleotides, or restriction digestion and ligation.

22. The method according to claim **20**, further comprising ligating the synthetic polynucleotide into an expression vector comprising a plant promoter that is functional in soybean.

23. A method for producing transgenic soybean, the method comprising:

transforming a soybean cell or protoplast with the vector of claim **19**, thereby producing a transgenic soybean cell.

24. The method according to claim **23**, further comprising regenerating a transgenic soybean plant from the transgenic soybean cell.

* * * * *